

to her guardian the law. If she marries again she shall also leave the land. Her children will remain, and the land be with them. If there be no children the brother of the dead husband will take the land. If no relation be alive the land will go back to the chief or the Mataiapo, and remain with him.

[XI.—THE MAN WHO EXALTS HIMSELF ABOVE HIS ARIKI, HIS MATAIAPU, RANGATIRA, OR ELDER BROTHER.

When trouble arises between Arikis, Mataiapos, or Rangatiras, and one goes to another Ariki, Mataiapo, or Rangatira and takes the land with him, and does not leave it in the hands of the rightful lord, that is not right. For example: if one comes to Avarua from Arorangi and hands over the right to the land to any one at Avarua, that is wrong. The same with Ngatangia. Never under any conditions is this right. Here is the penalty: His land shall be all taken from him; not a piece shall be left. Only when he returns and repents his wrongdoing, and humbles himself therefor, will the land be given back to him. Should he not do this the land will not on any account be returned to him.

XII.—INCITING TO MISCHIEF.

When any one incites the Arikis, Mataiapos, or Rangatiras to do ill he shall be judged. His penalty shall be to build a stone fence or wall 10 fathoms long, to clear ground, or burn lime, &c.

XIII.—THE ARIKI WHO DISTURBS THE PEACE, ETC.

When an Ariki quarrels with another, or a Mataiapo with a Mataiapo, or a Rangatira with a Rangatira, or one man with another man, the Ariki, Mataiapo, or Rangatira that is judged to be wrong shall be deprived of office, and the man so judged will be fined. Arikis, Mataiapos, Rangatiras, and other men will come all alike under this law. The fine imposed will be to build a stone wall, burn lime, &c., equivalent to \$100 in money.

XIV.—ABOUT WILLS.

When a person is dying let him make his will openly, in presence of the Ariki, Judges, and many witnesses. Then there will be abundant evidence, and the will be right for the wife, for the children, the friend, or the relation, as the case may be. But if a man will a plantation to his friend, and his Ariki, or his Judge, or the authorities did not know of that will, it will be useless. This is the law of wills, and it is for the Ariki, the Judge, and the authorities to watch over it.

XV.—IMPORTED LIQUOR.

[Forbidding all importations, under fines to all concerned, and forfeiture of the liquor. Of the fines, one-third was to go to the Arikis, one-third to the police, and one-third to the informer. After a second offence the offender was to be deported. This law has long been obsolete, and become a dead-letter.]

XVI.—BUSH BEERS (made from Oranges, Bananas, or Pine-apples).

If any one drink bush beer the fine will be, for the maker \$10, for the drinker \$5. If drunk on the Sabbath the fine shall be \$15. If a man be drunk and cause disturbance at any time the fine is \$15. If he has no money let him pay in goods, and if he has nothing let him be put on the roads, or burn lime, &c.

The meeting to drink bush beer is unlawful, and those who meet shall be punished as above. If the meeting be on the plantation of one of them the fine will be \$6 each instead of \$5.

XVII.—FOR BEING DRUNK.

If a man drinks till he is drunk he will be fined \$6, whatever kind of drink it may have been. If it be in the village, and he causes damage to a house, the fine will be \$10. If two drunken men fight, \$10 each. If no money, they must work on the roads, or burn lime, &c.

XVIII.—BUYING AND SELLING.

If two men make a bargain, and one breaks it and returns the article bought, it shall be decided who is in the wrong, and the article disposed of accordingly.

Concerning unsound articles, such as a shirt that is rotten, money that is bad, axes that are broken, &c., let them be all returned and proper things given instead.

XIX.—HOUSEBREAKING.

For breaking into a house and stealing the fine will be \$15, and if the thief have no money, work on the roads, &c.

XX.—THE FOREIGNER WHO DESERTS HIS SHIP.

He will be judged and fined \$10, half to go to the Ariki, and half to the informer. If the vessel has left he will still be judged, and do work ashore for one month. He who helps a foreigner to desert will also be fined \$10. If he have no pig nor property of other kind with which to pay the fine he will be put on the road to make 40 fathoms long by 2 fathoms broad, and if not that, to cut firewood to the extent of two boat-loads.

XXI.—FOREIGNERS RESIDING ASHORE.

When a foreigner desires to reside ashore he cannot buy land. It is for the man with whom he lives to feed him and get payment. Under no circumstance can land be sold to him.

No captain is allowed to leave a sick man ashore secretly. Under no circumstances shall he be allowed to land men with infectious diseases, lest we all die. When the captain brings a sick